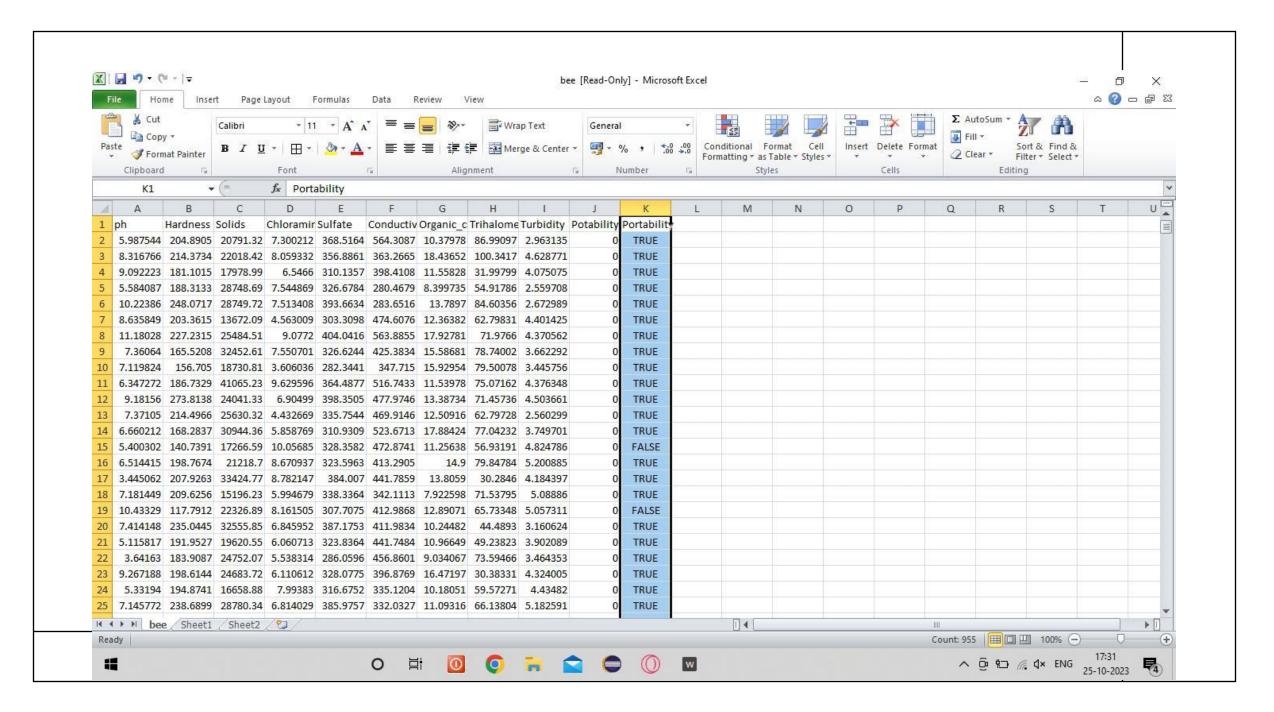
Water quality analysis Phase3

Preprocessing the dataset

- Loading the dataset
- Removing dummies
- Filling the missing values
- Update the new dataset

Collection water quality analysis dataset:

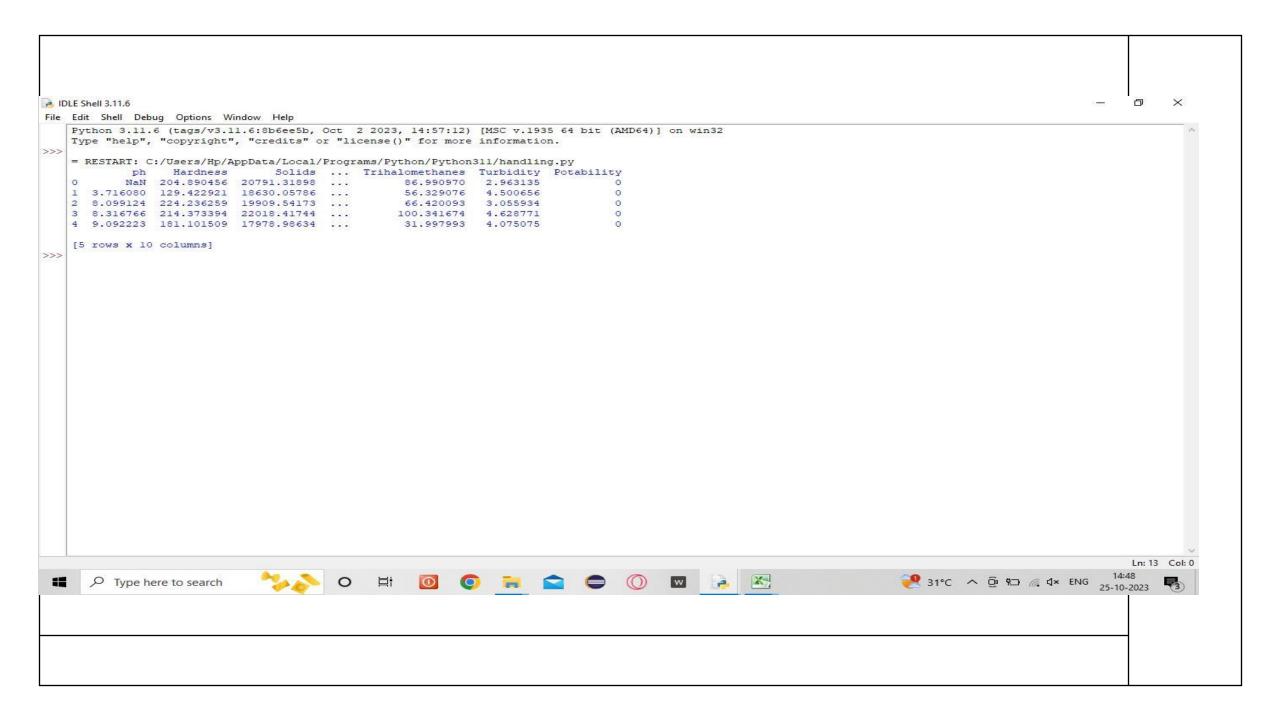
Our dataset have 5003 rows and 10 columns



Missing values:

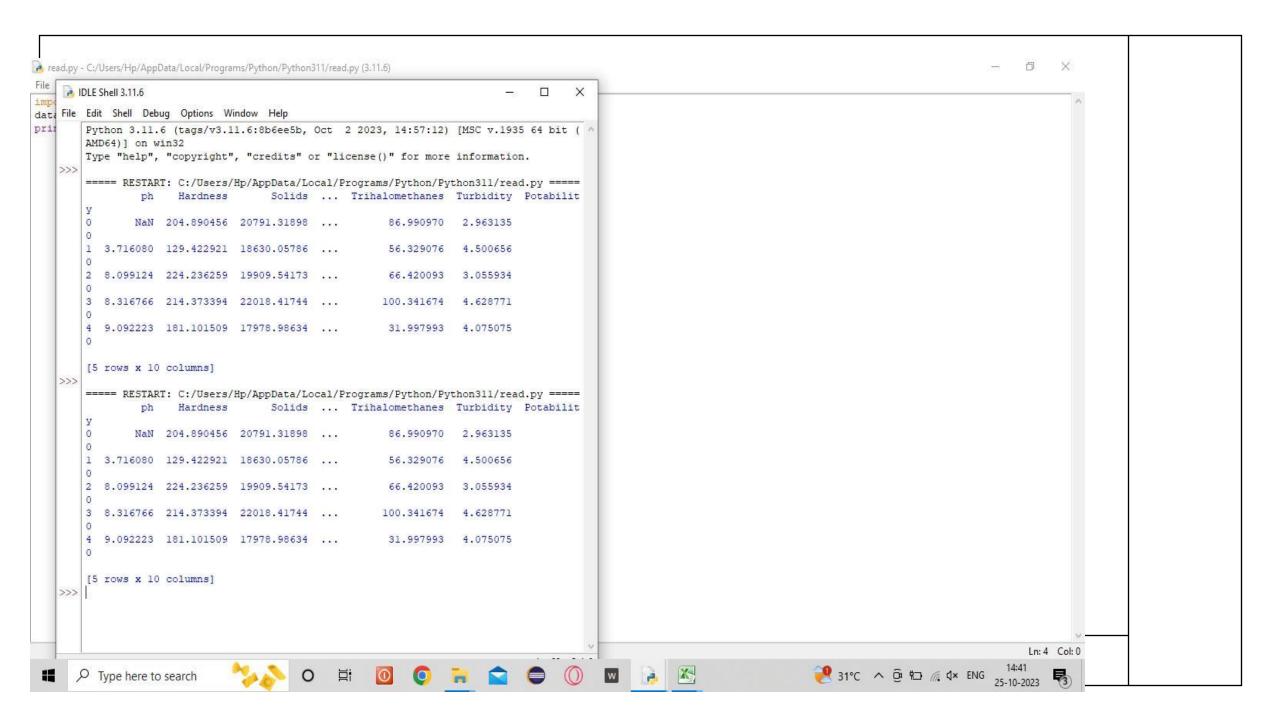
Missing value can be treated using the following command

fillna()



Loading our data:

- We can load our first five rows of data using the command
- import pandas as pd
- data=pd.read_csv('file_path')
- Print(data.head())



Encoded data:

- Since Python 3.0, strings are stored as Unicode, i.e. Each character in the string is represented by a code point. So, each string is just a sequence of Unicode code points. For efficient storage of these strings, the sequence of code points is converted into a set of bytes. The process is known as encoding.
- The code and output will be shown in the following slides.

The code:

```
encoded.py - C:/Users/Hp/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/encoded.py (3.11.6)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

import pandas as pd
data=pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\Hp\Documents\water.csv')

encoded_data=pd.get_dummies(data,columns=['Hardness'])

print(encoded_data)
```

Output

```
IDLE Shell 3.11.6
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
    Python 3.11.6 (tags/v3.11.6:8b6ee5b, Oct 2 2023, 14:57:12) [MSC v.1935 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
    Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
    = RESTART: C:/Users/Hp/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/encoded.py
                        Solids ... Hardness 317.3381241 Hardness 323.124
              NaN 20791.31898 ...
                                                   False
                                                                     False
        3.716080 18630.05786 ...
                                                   False
                                                                     False
        8.099124 19909.54173 ...
                                                   False
                                                                     False
        8.316766 22018.41744 ...
                                                   False
                                                                     False
         9.092223 17978.98634 ...
                                                   False
                                                                     False
                                                   . . .
    3271 4.668102 47580.99160 ...
                                                   False
                                                                     False
    3272 7.808856 17329.80216 ...
                                                   False
                                                                     False
    3273 9.419510 33155.57822 ...
                                                   False
                                                                     False
    3274 5.126763 11983.86938 ...
                                                   False
                                                                     False
    3275 7.874671 17404.17706 ...
                                                   False
                                                                     False
    [3276 rows x 3285 columns]
>>>
```

Dealing with outliers:

```
clean1.py - C:/Users/Hp/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/clean1.py (3.11.6)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

import pandas as pd
#load your dataset using this
data=pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\Hp\Documents\water.csv')
#removes rows with any missing values
data=data.dropna()
#removing duplicate rows
data=data.drop_duplicates()
#dealing with outliers
def remove_outliers(data,column,z_threshold=3):
    z_scores=(data[column]-data[column].mean())/data[column].std()
    data=data[abs(z_scores)<z_theshold]
    return data
print(data)</pre>
```

OuTput:

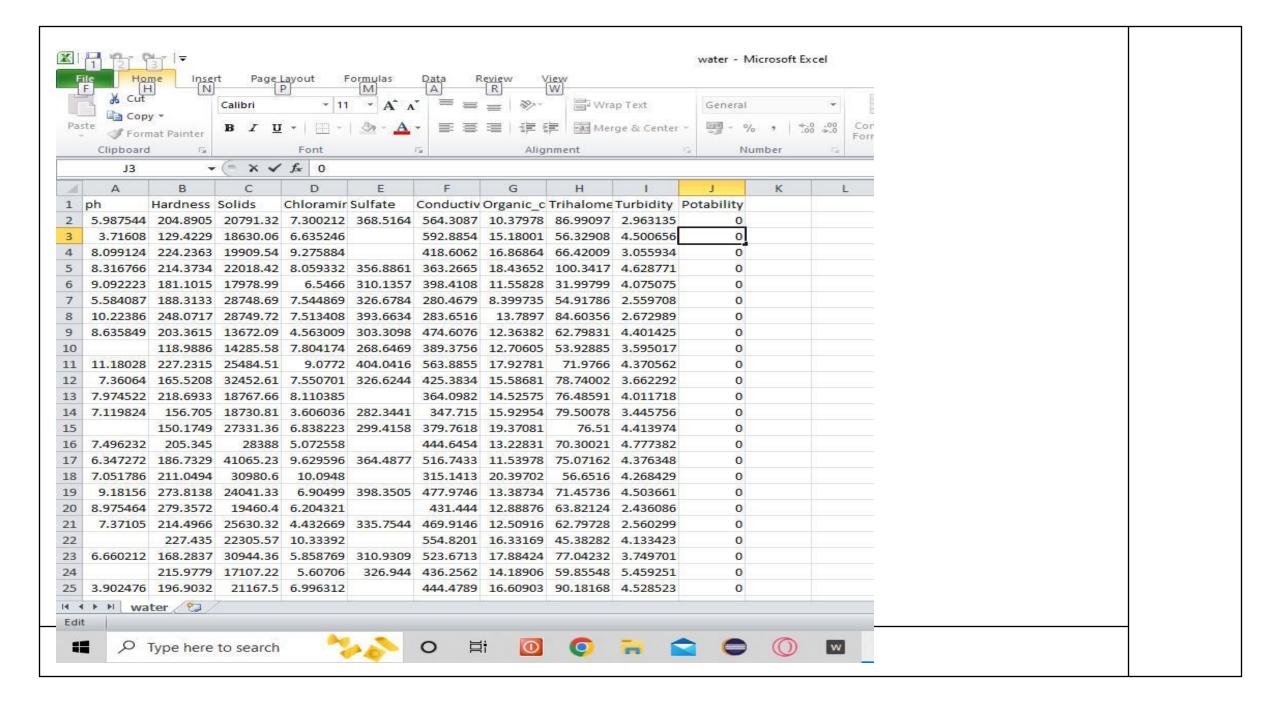
```
₱ IDLE Shell 3.11.6
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
    Python 3.11.6 (tags/v3.11.6:8b6ee5b, Oct 2 2023, 14:57:12) [MSC v.1935 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
   Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
   = RESTART: C:/Users/Hp/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/clean1.py
                     Hardness ... Turbidity Potability
          8.316766 214.373394 ... 4.628771
          9.092223 181.101509 ... 4.075075
         5.584087 188.313324 ... 2.559708
         10.223862 248.071735 ... 2.672989
          8.635849 203.361523 ... 4.401425
        8.989900 215.047358 ... 4.613843
        6.702547 207.321086 ... 3.442983
    3268
    3269 11.491011 94.812545 ... 4.369264
    3270 6.069616 186.659040 ... 3.669712
    3271 4.668102 193.681736 ... 4.435821
    [2011 rows x 10 columns]
```

Update the new dataset:

 After performing all the preprocessing of dataset we can update our dataset as new dataset. We have performed missing values, outliers, filling the data using pandas packages in python. All of their required commands and output was shown.

Preprocessed data:

```
clean2.py - C:/Users/Hp/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/clean2.py (3.11.6)
                                                                         iDLE Shell 3,11.6
                                                                         File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
                                                                             Python 3.11.6 (tags/v3.11.6:8b6ee5b, Oct 2 2023, 14:57:12) [MSC v.1935 64 bit
import pandas as pd
                                                                             Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
#load your dataset using this
data=pd.read csv(r'C:\Users\Hp\Documents\water.csv')
                                                                             = RESTART: C:/Users/Hp/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/clean2.py
#removes rows with any missing values
                                                                                          ph Hardness ... Turbidity Potability
data=data.dropna()
                                                                                  8.316766 214.373394 ... 4.628771
                                                                                 9.092223 181.101509 ... 4.075075
#removing duplicate rows
                                                                                 5.584087 188.313324 ... 2.559708
data=data.drop duplicates()
                                                                                10.223862 248.071735 ... 2.672989
#dealing with outliers
                                                                                 8.635849 203.361523 ... 4.401425
def remove outliers(data,column,z threshold=3):
   z scores=(data[column]-data[column].mean())/data[column].std()
                                                                             3267 8.989900 215.047358 ... 4.613843
   data=data[abs(z scores)<z theshold]
                                                                             3268 6.702547 207.321086 ... 3.442983
   return data
                                                                             3269 11.491011 94.812545 ... 4.369264
print (data)
                                                                             3270 6.069616 186.659040 ... 3.669712
                                                                             3271 4.668102 193.681736 ... 4.435821
                                                                              [2011 rows x 10 columns]
#After performing preprocessing of data we can save our dataset to a new csv file
data.to csv('cleaned dataset.csv',index=False)
```



Visualisation:

• Data visualization provides a good, organized pictorial representation of the data which makes it easier to understand, observe, analyze. In this tutorial, we will discuss how to visualize data using Python. Python provides various libraries that come with different features for visualizing data.

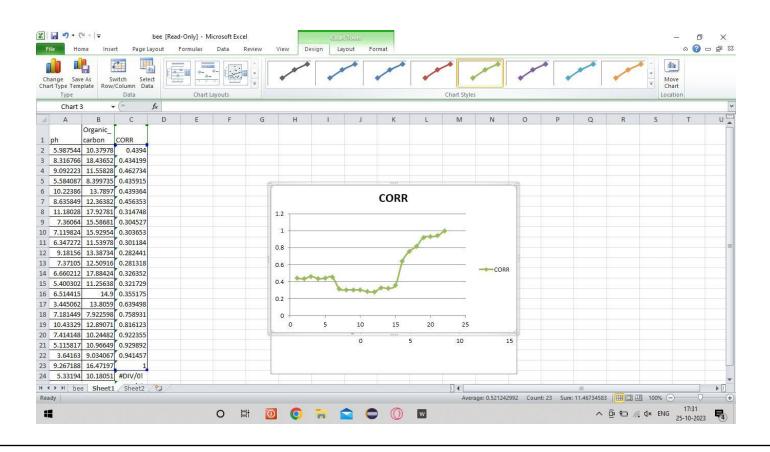
Five stages of visualisation:

- The five phases of visualization process: data gathering, processing, preparation, reduction and visual layout design. In recent years, a comparably fresh research field — information visualization has become commonly available for the researchers of all specialties.
- We have already performed the preprocessing of dataset.

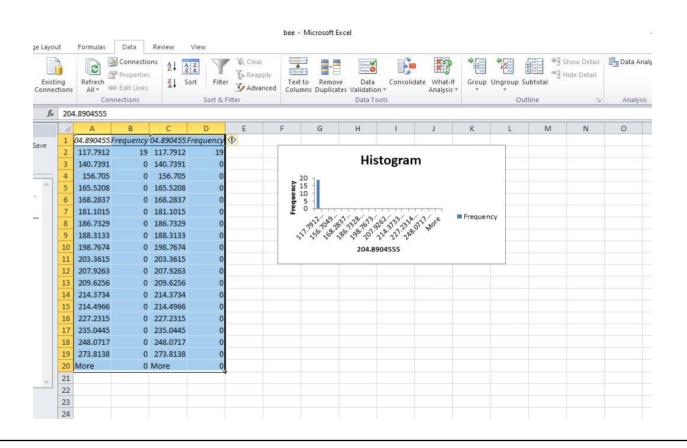
Correlation:

 Correlation summarizes the strength and direction of the linear (straight-line) association between two quantitative variables.
 Denoted by r, it takes values between -1 and +1. A positive value for r indicates a positive association, and a negative value for r indicates a negative association.

Correlation of data:



Histogram:



Bar chart:

